

Castillo de San Marcos NM



Agustín's Adventure



Junior Ranger Activity Book



What Rank Do You Want To Be?

Welcome to the Castillo de San Marcos! My name is Agustín, and I will be your guide. This Junior Ranger Booklet can be completed by all children ages 5 to 13. There are three different levels of difficulty.

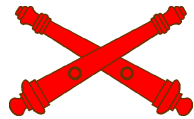
Soldado — Easy

If you wish to become a *soldado* (soldier), you must complete all activities marked with this symbol:



Cabo — Medium

If you wish to become a *cabo* (corporal), you must complete all activities marked with this symbol:



Sargento — Hard

If you wish to become a *sargento* (sergeant), you must complete all activities marked with this symbol:



If you wish to become a **Master Junior Ranger**, you must complete **ALL** of the activities in the book, **PLUS** the Letter-Writing Activity at the back of the book. You may complete the letter while you are at the Castillo, or you can finish it at home and mail it to us to receive your Master Junior Ranger patch.



While you are at the Castillo, please be safe and treat the fort with respect. **Do not sit, stand, or climb on any of the cannons or on the walls of the fort.** The stone the fort is built out of is very fragile to the human touch, and we would like the Castillo to be here for many more years. Please help us preserve this National Monument for future generations of Junior Rangers.

Agustín's Journey Starts Here

Colonial American Cities

December, 1670

To Her Most Catholic Majesty, Queen Mariana,

I am writing to you on behalf of the people of the city of San Agustín in La Florida. Our town has been left defenseless since the burning of our wooden fort by pirates two years ago, and we have just learned that the British have founded a new colony **directly to the north of us**, called Charles Towne, Carolina.

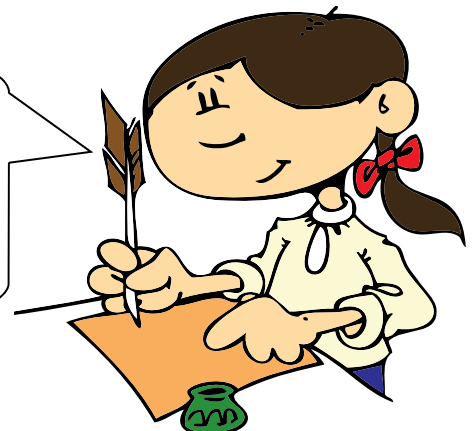
I am writing to beg you for the money to build a stone fort for our city's protection. The threat of attack grows greater every day. **North of Charles Towne**, the British long ago settled in Jamestowne, Virginia. If English forces attacked our city, we would be left defenseless. The closest help would have to come from the Spanish colony in La Habana, Cuba, far to the south of us.

Queen Mariana, we beseech you, please help our city raise the funds for a stone fortress for our protection.

Your Most Faithful Servant,
Agustín



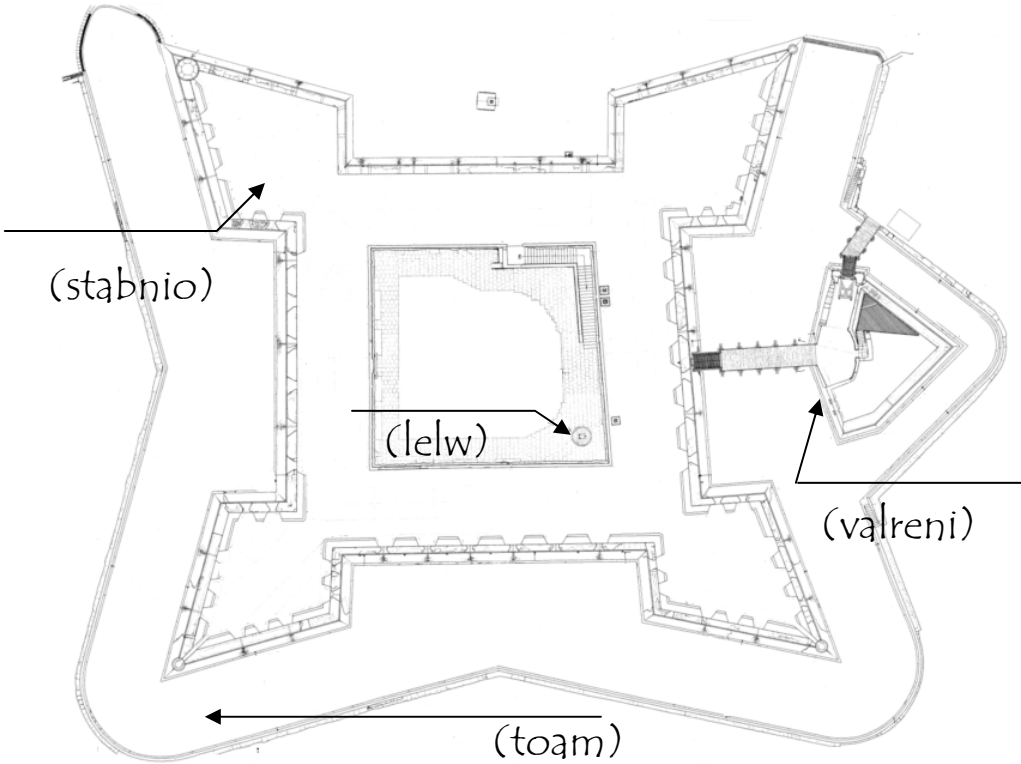
In this letter to the Queen of Spain, there are four underlined cities. Use the clues in the letter to place the underlined cities on the map above.



Construction



The walls of the Castillo are made out of a stone called coquina. Look closely at the walls, but **do not touch** them. The stone is fragile. **Can you tell what coquina is made of?**



First, use our brochure to help you **unscramble the parts of the fort**. Then, fill in the sentences below with the **unscrambled words!**



1. The _____ in front of the drawbridge protected the entrance from enemy cannon fire.
2. The _____ was usually dry, not wet, and the Spanish could put livestock in it if they were under attack.
3. The _____ inside the courtyard provided water for the soldiers.
4. The _____ are the diamond-shaped corners of the fort. These allowed cannons to be placed for deadly crossfire.

Colonial Life



Answer the questions in each box. Next to your answers, you will read about boys and girls who lived in colonial times in St. Augustine!



What chores do you do at home?

Boys

Chopping wood
Feeding animals
Hunting

Girls

Grinding corn
Spinning
Fetching water

What do you do for fun?

Colonial children often did outdoor activities for fun, such as swimming, fishing, and flying kites.

What do you want to be when you grow up?

Boys

Farmers
Soldiers
Surgeons

Girls

Teachers
Mothers
Tavern Keepers

What do you learn at school?

Many poorer children did not go to school. They learned from their parents. Boys learned to farm and hunt. Girls learned household tasks like cooking and sewing.

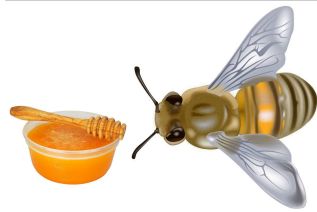
You and colonial children still have some things in common!

Many colonial kids played games that we still play today. Hopscotch, tag, dominoes, marbles, jacks, and pick-up sticks were all popular in the colonial era.

The Columbian Exchange

The exchange of plants, animals, and ideas between the Old World and the New World.

When the Europeans came to the New World, they brought many new things with them. Can you identify these?



There were many items used in colonial times that we still use today. Some of them are from the New World (*found* in America) and some are from the Old World (*brought* by Europeans). Use the sentences below to identify each picture and determine where it came from: Old World or New World?



1. This animal, commonly eaten as bacon, was *brought* to North America by the Spanish.

2. This flower is *found* in America. The Incans worshipped it as a symbol of the sun god.

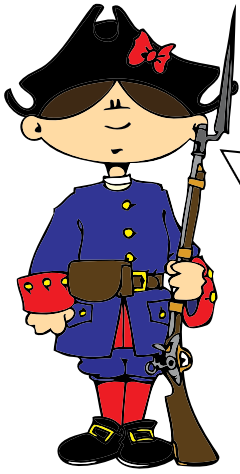
3. These beans, *brought* by Europeans, are used to make a hot beverage that many adults drink in the morning to help them wake up.

4. When Europeans *found* this bird, they thought it was a guinea fowl! Guinea fowls were originally from the country of Turkey.

What is it?

Old World or New World?

Weaponry



The cannons were the main line of defense for the Castillo. The Spanish soldiers had to go through a long drill to fire the cannons. To do this drill, they used many different tools.

Here are some pictures of the cannon tools.

Watch our movie to help you match each tool to its use and write on the lines the order in which they are used.



Lanada (Sponge)

Step ____

Shaped like a big scoop, this tool was used to check the gun before it was fired.



Atacadór (Rammer)

Step ____

The end of this tool was wrapped in soft wool to soak up water and clean the cannon.



Cuchara (Ladle)

Step ____

A tool shaped like a cork-screw was used to pull any leftover trash out of the cannon.

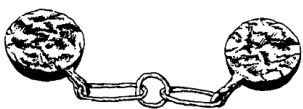


Sacatrapos (Worm)

Step ____

This tool was used to push the gunpowder and cannonball all the way down the cannon.

Did you know that cannons could fire more than just cannonballs?



Chain shot is two iron balls attached by a chain. It is very good for destroying a ship's sails.



Canister is a metal can full of musket balls. It acted like a big shotgun shell.



Grape shot is similar to canister, but with small cannonballs and wrapped in cloth. It looks like a bunch of grapes!

Color by Numbers

When you get home, color these soldiers!

Spanish

The Spanish built the Castillo and held it from the time it was built until 1763, and then again from 1784 to 1821.



1. Red

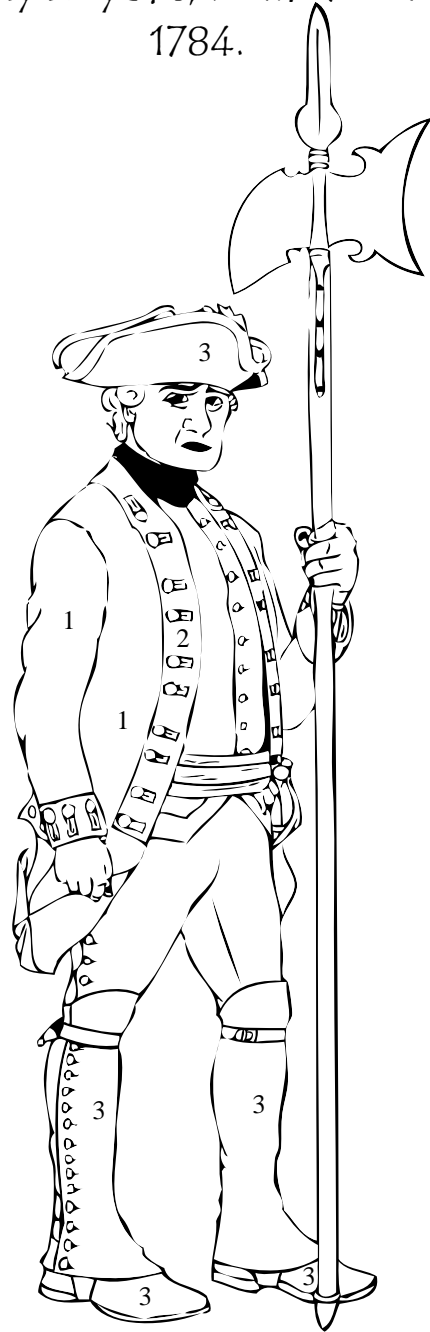
2. Dark Blue

3. Black

The ribbon on his hat is red and the trim is yellow. His buttons are brass.

British

The British held the Castillo for only 21 years, from 1763 to 1784.



1. Red

2. Dark Blue

3. Black

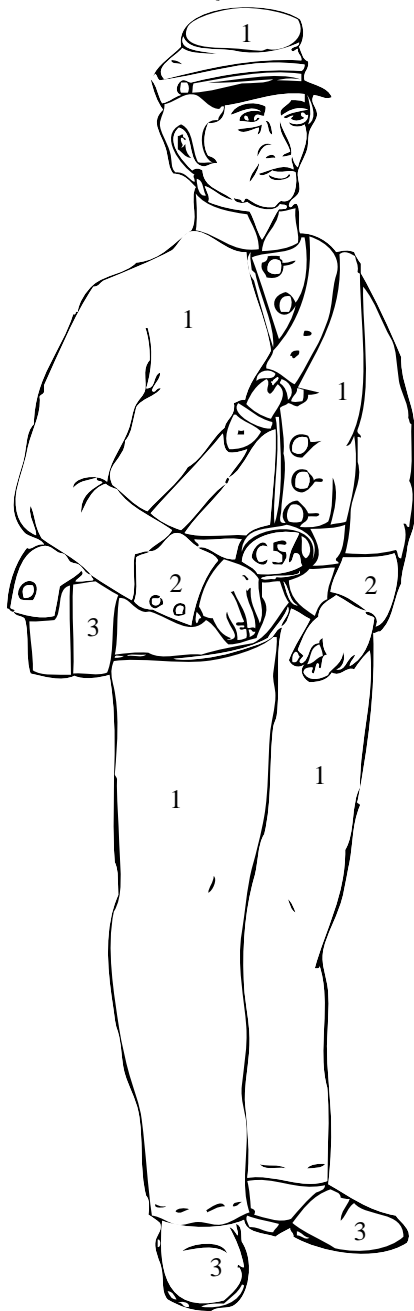
The ribbon on his hat is black, and the trim is white. His buttons are silver.

Soldiers through Time

When you get home, color these soldiers!

Confederate

The Confederacy held the Castillo for the first 14 months of the American Civil War, starting in January of 1861.

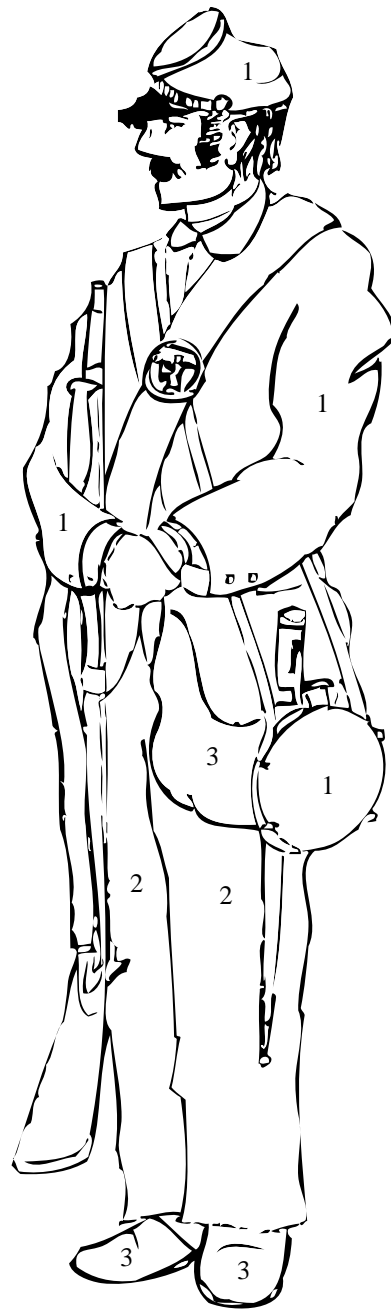


- 1. Grey
- 2. Blue
- 3. Black

His buttons are copper.

Union

Union soldiers peacefully took over the Castillo in March of 1862 and held it for the rest of the American Civil War.



- 1. Dark Blue
- 2. Light Blue
- 3. Black.

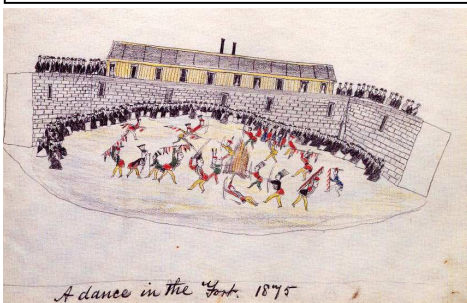
His buttons are brass.



Draw your picture here.

Dear Junior Ranger,

My name is Ahkes. I am a Comanche Indian, and I am 10 years old. My mom, dad, and I were brought to the Castillo with a group of prisoners. I was the only child at the fort. It was lonely, but I liked to draw pictures for fun. The jailor bought us sketchbooks, crayons, colored pencils, and watercolors. I drew pictures and sent them to my family out west. I was imprisoned here from 1875 to 1878, but I am sure it looks different now. Can you draw a picture of what the fort looks like today? Include all the interesting things you see.

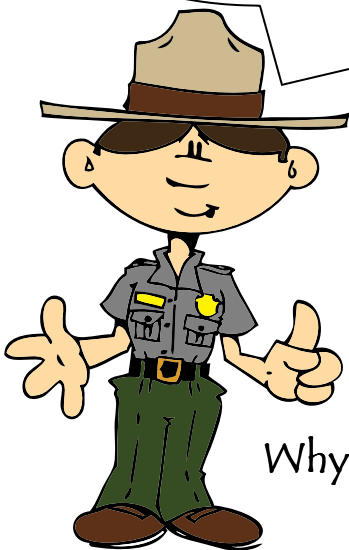


This is an example of ledger art, a type of Native American artwork usually done on paper. Captain Pratt bought sketchbooks for prisoners at the fort. This image shows the first Pow Wow in Florida, performed by prisoners inside the Castillo.

The National Park Service at the Castillo

President Calvin Coolidge made the Castillo de San Marcos a National Monument in 1924. Almost ten years later, the National Park Service took over the care of the fort. Since 1933, the National Park Service has cared for the Castillo, preserving the site for future generations to visit and enjoy.

Today, most of the standing structure is original. Visiting the fort is like taking a step back in time. When you look at the walls of the fort, you are seeing the same building that Spanish, British, and American soldiers looked at one hundred, two hundred, and even three hundred years ago. This is one of the oldest structures in the United States, and it is the job of the National Park Service to make sure it remains standing for another one hundred, two hundred, or even three hundred years. Park Rangers take their jobs seriously, and they love working at our National Parks. Take a moment to talk to one of our Rangers and ask them about their job.



Ask a Ranger!

Why do you like working for the National Park Service?



Ranger's Signature

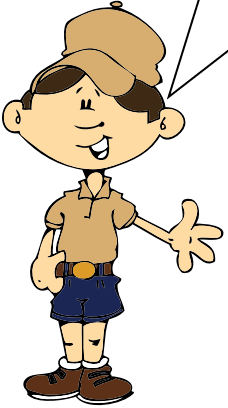
Volunteers at the Castillo

What is a Volunteer?

A volunteer is a person who spends their time helping people without being paid. Volunteers are very important to the National Park Service. They help the Rangers take care of parks and bring them to life. There are more volunteers in the National Park Service than Rangers!

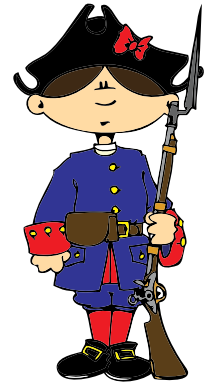
How Can I Be a Volunteer?

First, you need to ask your parents if it's okay. Then, talk to a Park Ranger about volunteering! The Castillo de San Marcos has two different kinds of volunteers.



Visitor Service Volunteers wear tan shirts with the Volunteer logo on them and help visitors find their way around the fort. They answer questions about the fort's history, and they help the Rangers keep the Castillo and the visitors safe.

Living History Volunteers dress in period clothes and help bring the fort to life! They talk about the lives of people who lived hundreds of years ago. They also fire the cannons! You can dress up too, but you must be 16 years old to fire the cannons.



Volunteers help the Rangers take care of the Castillo and the visitors. If you were a volunteer, what would you do to take care of the fort?



"Leave nothing but footprints, take nothing but pictures."



When we recycle, we take old, used items and turn them into new things. If we recycle, then we don't leave behind as much trash. In colonial Florida, people reused almost everything because it would take a long time to get anything new. Old clothes were turned into rags. Old metal could be melted down to make new tools.

What can YOU recycle at home?



Circle which things DO NOT belong in the Castillo.



Cannon



Trash



Park Ranger



Pirate



Flintlock
Pistol



Food and
Drink



Soldier



Pets



You!

(Draw a picture
of yourself.)

The National Park Service

Why is there a National Park Service?

The National Park Service was created in 1916. By that time, there were already many National Parks in the country, but not many of them were working together. The creation of the National Park Service put everyone under one "team name" and combined all the parks under one mission.

What is the Mission of the National Park Service?

The Park Service was created to help preserve and protect the best parts of our country. There are mountains, forests, and lakes that need to be cared for. There are many endangered animals and other wildlife that live in these areas that need to be guarded. There are also places where important historic events occurred and those areas need to be protected so their stories can be told.

In 1951, the team known as the National Park Service got an official logo.



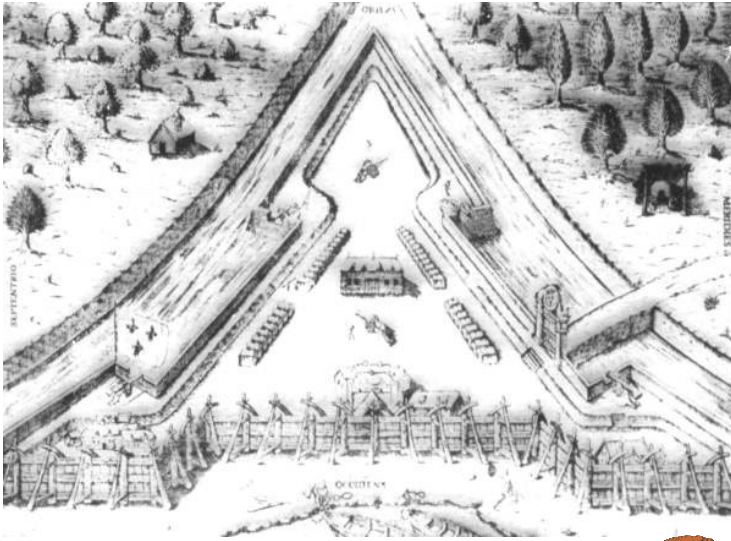
Each symbol in the logo means something.
Connect each picture to its symbolism.



- Preservation of archaeological and historical artifacts.
- Protection of wildlife
- Preservation of scenic and recreational values
- Protection of vegetation

Connections to Our History!

Fort Caroline National Monument



Fort Caroline and its surrounding village were built in 1564 by René Goulaine de Laudonnière and 200

French Huguenots who were escaping religious wars in France. When the King of Spain found out about the French settlement in Spanish Florida, he sent Pedro Menéndez de Avilés to get rid of them. In September of 1565, after creating the city of St. Augustine, Menéndez led a group of Spanish soldiers to Fort Caroline and captured it.

Fort Mosé Historical State Park

In 1738, the Spanish governor of Florida chartered Gracia Real de Santa Teresa de Mosé, or Fort Mosé, as the first legally free black settlement in North America. The fort was built on the edge of a marsh, two miles north of St. Augustine and the Castillo. In 1740, when British soldiers attacked St. Augustine, Fort Mosé was abandoned at first, but the brave militiamen of Mosé recaptured their home from the British and forced them to retreat back to Georgia.



Ask about Junior Ranger programs at the National Monuments!

Connections to Our History!

Fort Matanzas National Monument




Fifteen miles south of the city of St. Augustine, there is a small inlet into the Matanzas River. After the attack by the British in 1740, the Spanish realized if they were attacked again, the enemy could use that inlet to sneak up the river and surprise the Castillo. To prevent this, the Spanish started building Fort Matanzas in autumn of 1740. Shortly after it was finished in 1742, the British tried to come through the inlet. Fort Matanzas fired one shot, and the British retreated.

Fort Frederica National Monument

Fort Frederica was a military outpost established in 1736. It was built to defend the Georgia Colony from the Spanish forces in Florida. The territory of Georgia was often called the "debatable land" because both Spain and Britain claimed it. In 1742, the Spanish attacked British forces at Fort Frederica. The Battle of Bloody Marsh ended in a British victory. The Spanish were forced to retreat back to St. Augustine. This battle ended the "debate"; Georgia was a British colony.



Become a Web Ranger! Go to: www.webrangers.us



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Credits

This Junior Ranger Booklet was created by:

Joe Brehm	Griselle Fuellner
Jeffrey Edel	Amy Cassidy
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Sara Matthews	Ryan Cushman

The character of Agustín was drawn by Ranger Jeffrey Edel.
The "Soldiers through Time" were drawn by volunteer Frank Suddeth.

This book is dedicated to our volunteers.

Suggested Reading List for Junior Rangers

- ♦ Brown, Robin C. *Crafts of Florida's First People*. Sarasota: Pineapple Press, 2007.
- ♦ Carlson, Laurie. *Colonial Kids*. Chicago: Chicago Review Press, 1997.
- ♦ Chorlian, Meg, ed. *Spain in the American Revolution*. Peterborough: Cobblestone Publishing Company, 2000.
- ♦ Giona, Robyn. *America's REAL First Thanksgiving*. Sarasota: Pineapple Press, 2007.
- ♦ King, Zelda. *Spanish Explorers of North America*. New York: The Rosen Publishing Group, 2009.
- ♦ Maynard, Charles M. *Castillo de San Marcos*. New York: The Rosen Publishing Group, 2002.
- ♦ Shearin, Effie Mae. *Pedro Menendez: The Adelantado of Florida*. St. Augustine: Dolly Dimple Ink, 2005.
- ♦ Weitzel, Kelley G. *The Timucua Indians: A Native American Detective Story*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2000.

All suggested reading books may be found in the Castillo's bookstore.

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument



The Castillo de San Marcos is the oldest masonry fortification in North America. It was constructed between 1672 and 1695 under the Spanish government with labor from the local Timucuan Indians. British forces obtained the fort in 1763 as a result of the French and Indian War, but the Spanish regained control in 1784 at the end of the American Revolution. Florida became a United States territory in 1821, and the Castillo, renamed Fort Marion, was used as a supply depot, a military base, and a Native American prison over the years. The fort was named a National Monument in 1924, and the National Park Service restored its original name, Castillo de San Marcos, in 1942. Today, the Castillo is an immensely popular tourist attraction, and it helps tell the unique story of St. Augustine, the oldest continuously inhabited European settlement in North America.

